THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. XII., No. 563. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861. Price, Taels 15 ⅌ Annum.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

In H. B. M.'s Consular Court at Shanghai Probate Department.

ALL persons having claims on the Estate of William Gilley Martin, British Subject, deceased, are requested to send them in to the Undersigned *on or before the 1st day of June next,* and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M.'s Consul.
British Consulate,
Shanghai, 1st May, 1861. 25my

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. BENJAMIN DATO is this day admitted as a partner in our business.

Wm. DATO & Co.
25my Shahghai, May 3rd, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER W. LACEY is admitted a partner in our Cargo Boat business.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. VEERJEE NANJEE being about to leave Shanghai, Mr. Mohomed Zudha is authorized from this date to sign our firm by procuration.

HABIBBHOY EBRAHIM SONS & Co.
25my Shanghai, 20th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Myeraly Mahomed being about to leave Shanghai, the name of our Firm will be hereafter signed *per procuration* by Mr. Hasumbhoy Parpea.

NURSEY KESSEWJEE & Co.
18my Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned purposes proceeding to Newchwang to establish himself there as *Merchant & General Commission Agent* under the style or firm of Thomas Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
29ja April 24th, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned intends establishing himself in Ningpo as Merchant and General Commission Agent, *on the 1st of May next.*

P. JORDAN.
tf Shanghai, 23d April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.*

Office and Godown in North Gate Street.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1861

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that Saekee & Co., a Silk firm, was opened *by a company of three, but on the 29th day of the 1st moon, 11th year (10th March 1861),* they dissolved partnership, having transferred their interest and good will in said business to Camino, who will always be supplied at the old stand, with the same assorted variety of goods, by which the shop has earned its reputation, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage given to the late firm at their Silk Shop, *Yang-king-pang Street.*

N.B.—All outstanding accounts of the late firm of Saekee & Co. must be presented within two months for settlement to

HANKEE & Co.
late Saekee & Co.
13jy Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day retired from the business of Silk broker at this port, and, in so doing, begs to refer to the advertisement of Mr. F. R. Gamwell, immediately following.

R. O. MAJOR.
Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

IN reference to the above, I beg to announce that I have taken the premises, known as *Tae-fung* (太豐) hitherto in the occupation of Mr. R. O. Major, and have established myself in the business of Silk broker, heretofore carried on by him.

F. R. GAMWELL.
tf Shanghai, 9th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL at Yokuhama, will henceforward be carried on in our name, Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL being authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO: BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES LEMAIRE is authorized from this date, to sign our firm per Procuration.

REMI, SCHMIDT & Cie.
1ju Shanghai, 1st December, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at Shanghai as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style and Firm of T. Kroes & Co.

THEODORE KROES.
Shanghai, 1st February, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Shanghai Branch of our Firm was closed upon the 28th February, 1861.

All outstanding accounts of the said Branch will be settled by Messrs. T. Kroes & Co., of Shanghai.

Mr. Theodore Kroes ceases *from this date* to sign the name of our Firm per procuration in China.

DIMIER BROTHERS & Co.
1ja China, 1st March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. Bohstedt will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted at this Port by the undersigned, will from the 1st April next be carried on under the style of Messrs. W. & G. M. Hart, on which date Mr. George M. Hart becomes a partner.

W. HART.
8ju Ningpo, 27th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent,* at this Port, under the name and firm of Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to give notice that I have established myself as Agent here to carry on business generally with the Chinese in Imports and Exports, having had twenty one years experience in business in China and being acquainted with the language sufficiently to transact business without the assistance of Compradors. I am also about to open a Branch of my business at Newchwang during the Summer season under the Superintendence of a European gentlemen who is well versed in the Chinese language, which will also be conducted without the assistance of Compradors.

P. F. RICHARDS.
7se Tientsin, 17 March, 1861

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this port as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Firm of Grant, Meller & Co.

CHARLES GRANT.
HENRY MELLER.
tf Tientsin, 14th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.

6ap

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN SCARTH in our Firm, *ceased on 31st December,* 1859, and that of Mr. ROBERT FORRESTER THORBURN on 31*st ultimo.*

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CAREY SMITH is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

TURNER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents,* at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow,* Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees.

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such,* and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum,* and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
W. R. Dalziel, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

FOR SALE.

NEW WORK.

"The Medical Missionary in China."

2nd Edition

by William Lockhart, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S. of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.

tf Shanghai, 26th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.				
(St. Péray Mousseux), in	2	dz. c. à ⅌	dz. T.	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,,	,,	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Misa & Co), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	,,	,,	7
(Other Brands), ...	3 & 2	,,	,,	7
Port................	3	,,	,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne. Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed to the new Premises in Park Lane, opposite Messrs. Bower Hanbury & Co.

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, April 27th, 1861.

NOW PUBLISHING.

THE CHINESE CLASSICS; with a Translation, Critical and Exegetical Notes, Prolegomena, and Copious Indexes. In Seven Volumes. By James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society.

Volume I., containing Confucian Analects, the Great Learning, and the Doctrine of the Mean, will be ready for delivery in the course of the present month.

London Mission House,
tf Hongkong, 1st April, 1861.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
,, *J. A. POTTER* 30 ,,

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. Fogg & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

Wm. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
C. H. DOW,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1861.

JAPAN.

WILL be shortly issued at Nagasaki, the first number of a Semi-Weekly publication, to be called

"*The Nagasaki Shipping List and Advertiser,*" which in addition to the usual information in such lists, will contain the latest intelligence on matters in reference to Japan which can be obtained at the place of publication.

It will be forwarded to subscribers by every earliest opportunity.

Subscription $2 *per Month.*

The orders of intending subscribers may be sent direct to Nagasaki or will be received at the Office of this Paper where also proposals for correspondence may be addressed to the Proprietor of the "*Nagasaki Shipping List.*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

FURNISHED Rooms with or without board may be had at Desima. The house is situated in the best part of the island, fronting the sea and enjoying the finest view.

For further particulars apply to

PIGNATEL & Co.
18my Nagasaki, Japan, April 20th, 1861.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls.	2.0.0	a day.
,, Officers do.	,,	1.5.0	,,
,, General Wards, ...	,,	1.0.0	,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
Mr. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The Dispensary is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Yang-king-pang,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
Barrier Road, Shanghai.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.

WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.

End of Park Lane and Maloo.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

D. LEROY,
General Commission Agent and Auctioneer,
SHANGHAI.
SALE-ROOM, NORTH GATE STREET.
NEAR THE BUND.

⁂ *Goods received from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m.; all orders promptly attended to; liberal Advances made on goods left for Sale.*

Public Sales every Week.
tf April, 24th, 1861.

豐順 *Fong-shun.*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
French Bund
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
Shanghai.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG,
SHANGHAE.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins and Embroideries, Lacquered and Japan Ware, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

DR. GEO. M. BATES,
YOUKUHAMA—JAPAN.
Terms for attending upon Ships,

One month,....................	$25:00
More than half a month, ...	$25:00
Less ,, ,, ,, ...	$12:50
If not employed by the month, per visit,....................	$ 5:00

N. B.—Medicines when furnished will be charged extra. 23ju

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN,
27de Yokuhama. Japan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

ONE of the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ships will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 19th May, at day-light*, (or any time of the night *of the 18th* and *19th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,200 bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Monday, the 13th instant*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 17th current*, and PARCELS at the Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 6th May, 1861.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this Port under the style of MALTBY & Co.

JOHN MALTBY.
Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

MR. EDWARD MALTBY is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

MALTBY & Co.
10an Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this port.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
10an Hankow, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of REINHARD & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a branch of their firm at HANKOW and are now prepared to transact any business that may be entrusted to their care at that Port.

HOWARD & Co.,
Commission Agents.
1jn Shanghai, 7th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of HAWKINS & Co for the purpose of carrying on the business of SHIPWRIGHT, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as Ship and Insurance Brokers, under the Firm of KILLICK & MARTIN.

JAMES KILLICK,
JAMES HENRY MARTIN.
29, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
tf London, E. C., 1st March, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. FRED. CORNS is this day admitted a Partner in my firm, and the business hitherto conducted in my name will on or after this date be carried on under the style of ASPINALL, CORNS & Co. as public *Silk and Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
10an Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

TO LET.

FROM 1st July next the Premises situated at the corner of Park Lane and Barrier Road, now in the occupation of Mr. A. H. CARVALHO. For particulars apply to

HERBERT HANCOCK.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1861.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. DE BOURBOULON will be vacated by the present tenants *on the 31st instant.*

For Particulars, apply to

J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

TO LET.

A suite of Three Rooms, (suitable either for business offices, or private residence,) with a Bath Room and Pantry attached.

Address A. L. T. at the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861.

LATEST DATES.

England	Mar. 11	Singapore	April 15
Bombay	April 1	Hongkong	" 26
Calcutta	—	New York	Feby. 27
Galle	April 5		

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong ..Jan. 15 }
Shanghai ... " 6 } Received *viâ* Marseilles, February 26.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 10th May 1861.		*Ending 10th May 1860.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
3,—	72	57	74	50
4,—	78	66	51	45
5,—	82	68	52	46
6,—	79	63	57	46
7,—	67	59	62	53
8,—	65	57	64	56
9,—	63	58	67	56
10,—	65	63	61	54

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,..............No quotations.

OPIUM.

May	Malwa New, Tls.	Malwa Old, Tls.	Patna New, Tls.	Patna Old, Tls.	
3,	580	—	860	845	Nominal.
5,	580	—	860	815	
6,	575 a 578	—	855	840	
7,	575	—	855	840	
8,	575	—	850	840	
9,	575	—	850	810	
10,	575	—	850	840	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—May 10th, *Scotland*, (Br. str.), Bell, from Nagasaki.

DEPARTED.—May 9th, *Algerine*, (H. M. sc. st. G B), F. W. Hallowes, for Yangtsze; *Dove*, (H. M. G B GO H P), C. J. Bullock, for do.; 10th, *Carthage*, (Br. str.), Bolton, for Hongkong *viâ* Fuhchau.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

SHANGHAI.—*May* 4th. The *Algerine* brings news of the loss of the Ship *Japan* in the Min outward bound from Fuchau to England with a Cargo of Tea. We are told she got on the rocks in the Kin-pai Pass, got off again, and sank shortly afterwards. It was expected that about 1.500 to 2,0 0 packages of Tea in a damaged state would be recovered.

9th, The British ship *Glenclune*, James Turnbull, Master, sailed from the Downs 20th December, arrived at Shanghai 7th May. On the 15th April discovered a Shoal two miles in extent, the bottom heads of white coral and black rocks; least water found six fathoms, but less apparently on the N.E. edge as seen from aloft. By bearings of the N.E. coast of Palawan it lies in Lat. 9° 50′ N., and 119° 32′ E., adopting the longitude used on Bate's Chart, corrected to 1856.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Scotland*, from Nagasaki and Kanagawa, Messrs Chas. Thorel, F. G White, A. Maestors, G. R. Hall, H. P. M. Wachtels, M. Maclean, J. Donner, C. Von Zameran.

DEPARTED.—Per *Madras*, for Hongkong, Messrs. H. M. Feaze Chef, Wm. Watson; Meheralli Mahomed, E. Piquet, Wm. Dato. F. G. Dexter, P. Petterson, H. Marsh, and Capt. W. B. Preston. Per *Fiery Cross*, for Japan, Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. J. Dow, H. S. Grew, Sloane, Tyson, Goddard, A. Wilson, J. Wilson, Broom, H. J. Brynns, and Callaghan. Per *Daniel Webster*, for Tientsin, Messrs. T. Sandri, J. Porter, Charles Grant, Rev. J. Edkins and Wife, and Mrs. Innocent. Per *Sphinx* for the Peiho and Newchwang, Messrs. T. T. Meadows, and Robt. Hart. Per *Carthage*, for Hongkong *viâ* Fuhchau, Messrs. Kupperschmidt and Vorjee Na.jee. Per *Ganges*, to leave to-morrow, Hon. W. H. Adams, Asst.-Surgeon Crean, R.A., and three Seamen.

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

Mar. 20.

For Hongkong,—Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Messrs. Williamson, F. A. Rangel, Jerdein, Pye, Pettit, Lieut. W. M. Cornewall R.N., Lieut. Bainbridge, and Commr. J. E. Montgomerie R N

For Shanghai,—Messrs. Eaton and Spence.

April 4.

For Hongkong,—Messrs. J. P. Duncanson, Weston, and Ensign Paubur.

For Shanghai,—Messrs. L. Oliphant, and Ripley.

April 20.

For Hongkong.—Mr. & Mrs. Elzinger and infant, Hon R. Marsham, and Ensign Pollard.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
SHANGHAI, *May 2nd*, 1861.

The subjoined is a translation of two Rules for the levy of Transit Duties which have been communicated to the undersigned by the Superintendent of Customs for the information and guidance of British subjects.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

TRANSIT DUTY REGULATIONS.

1. *In the case of Imports.*—Import Duties having first been paid, and notice being given at the Custom-house of the nature and quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed, and the place inland to which they are bound, with all other necessary particulars, the Collector of Customs will on due inspection made issue a Transit Duties Memo. This must be handed in at the Government Bank, and half Maritime Duties being paid the Bank receipt will on production at the Custom-house be exchanged for a Transit Duties Certificate. This must be produced at the North or South Barrier, and the goods will then be allowed to pass into the Interior. Should the goods not correspond with the Certificate or should goods arrive at the barriers unprovided with Certificates they will be confiscated.

2. *In the case of Exports.*—On the arrival of the produce at the North or South Barrier, notice must be given at the Custom-house at Shanghai and Transit Duties paid in the manner laid down with regard to Imports: the Collector of Customs will then issue a Certificate which will be exchanged at the Barrier for a Memorandum and the goods passed. This Memorandum must be handed in when the goods are reported for exportation as Transit Duties will be levied on all produce unprovided with these papers before permission is granted to export it.

Translated by
CHALONER ALABASTER,
Interpreter.

THE London mail of 26th March, will be due in Hongkong on the 8th and here on the 15th May. Last year it was received on the 14th May per *Chevy Chase.*

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Ganges* will leave for Hongkong to-morrow morning early.

THE Steamer *Scotland* from Kanagawa the 1st, and Nagasaki the 7th inst. arrived yesterday. The names of the passengers will be found in the usual place. All we learn is that trade at both places was in a very dull state. We have received no shipping list. The *Scout* with Admiral Sir James Hope put into Nagasaki for coal on the 5th. She was to leave on the 7th for Hongkong. The *Encounter* would leave for Shanghai on this day.

H. M. S. *Sphinx*, Commander G. F. Day, left here on Monday last for the Gulfs of Pe-che-li and Lian-tong. Mr. Thomas Taylor Meadows proceeded in her on his way to the port of Newchwang as H. B. M. Consul.

THE principle of non-intervention, except morally, by one nation in the internal affairs of another, which is now the admitted policy of Great Britain, is certainly as a general rule, the most just and correct.

When a people rise against their *lawful* sovereign, for the recovery of assumed rights, no foreign power has a title to interfere between the contending parties and their legitimate object. A fair field should be given to both.

If the sovereign has not effectually alienated the affections of his subjects, he will probably succeed in recovering his power. If, on the contrary, the popular movement is of the character of Revolution, impelled by an oppressive, or otherwise vicious or erroneous government, success will generally be on the side of the people. When the movement is really a national one, as for the rights of freedom, small armies can do wonders, for they know that their cause is good, that they have the moral support of every friend of freedom, and that the heart of their country is with them.

The view is different we apprehend in the case of a people subject to a foreign sway. If, after years of subjection to a foreign Power, oppression becomes so great as to be no longer endurable, and a nation rises for freedom, strong in heart, though weak in numbers, it may ask for external aid, and that may be granted, without infringing the principle of non-intervention in its proper interpretation.

Recently Austria was about to lay her iron hand on the only safe-guard of Italian Independence. England looked on, but, as in the cases of Poland and Hungary, took no active steps to save. France took a different, and in our opinion a more correct view of national duty, her armies were hurried to the scene, the spoiler was driven back, and a new era dawned on Italy.

Whatever may have been Louis Napoleon's personal object, and however he may have marred by subsequent acts his first vigorous efforts to save Sardinia, it appears very clear that but for his timely aid she must have fallen, and the hope of Italy would have passed away like a dream. Latterly, by insisting firmly on the principle of non-intervention and by moral support, England has done much for Italian freedom, and has earned the gratitude of a now almost United Italy. Her influence has greatly assisted to perfect the work so heroically begun by the brave and noble Garibaldi, whose name and patriotic deeds require no monuments of brass or stone, for they will be reviresecnt in the heart of a grateful country, and in the memory of an admiring world.

Our object in this article, however, is not to pursue the subject of Western politics, but to inquire how far the principle of non-intervention, so happily vindicated in the case of Italy, is applicable to that of China. If Garibaldi had not had with him the sympathy of the great bulk of the Italian people, he could not have achieved what he did with such apparently inadequate means. But Italy followed his gallant band with earnest prayers for their success, and under the blessing of Providence, Freedom who

"shrieked when Kosciusko fell,"

has exulted in the triumph of Garibaldi.

Considering the important influences which Western Powers and more especially Great Britain have brought to bear on this country, are they justified by the force of that principle in passively watching that internecine war, which has now for years not merely been sapping the vitality of a dynasty or a throne, but draining the very life-blood of a nation?

Ten years ago we drew attention to the very threatening aspect of political affairs in China, and remarked upon the injury which, in our opinion, had resulted, and would result, from the course of foreign Policy pursued, referring more particularly to British diplomacy.

We extract the following passage from the article referred to. After remarking, that the day had passed for the sword to be again drawn by England, save as a last resort, we observed:—

"But if the consciousness of her power and the very spirit of peace, which makes her shrink from war, shall blind her to the dangers that are produced by a weak or vacillating policy, the evil may arise when least expected.

"We cannot but express our opinion that the Policy of late years pursued by the British government in China, has been of this dangerous character. We think that it has been neither calculated to maintain the dignity of the nation, nor to promote the various interests that Policy concerned.

"We have been, with but one honourable exception, systematically marching up the hill, and then—marching down again.

"We have apparently forgotten altogether the character of the Chinese Government, and in temporizing, in yielding this, and in overlooking that, have lost sight even of the vulgar adage, and of its peculiar application in the present instance, that 'Where an inch is given an ell will be taken.'

"Witness the cession of Chusan, before the engagement, for which it was security, was fulfilled, the empty agreement made for the opening of the city gates of Canton, the far-famed April expedition, the murder of Hwan-chu-kee, of sad but undying memory, and in later days the Peiho expedition, in which all that appears as yet to have been obtained was a snubbing and a few sketches of the Great Wall. Such a line of diplomacy we are convinced cannot benefit either China or England.

"The former, shaken by internal troubles, gives no equivocal indication, that the dream of exclusion must ere long be at an end. The existing dynasty, intuitively sensible, as it were, that the star of its ascendancy is sinking, that its ancestral glory is departing, unable or unwilling to perceive that the vitality of the kingdom can no longer be supported by its own internal efforts, would strive in its vain ignorance to draw yet tighter the already weakened chain of compression.

"If Revolution is to be avoided, if the Government is to be maintained, if the welfare and happiness of the population are to be finally secured, most assuredly the most certain, aye, we may say the only means by which these blessings can be attained, lie in external aid. And why, we would ask, should not the Christian Powers, bring their energies to influence this great object? Why should not England, by a firm and dignified bearing, at once assert every iota of her legal rights, her will and power to maintain them, and at the same time point the proud monarch to the dangers that lie before and around him, and direct him to the way by which he may best preserve his people and his throne? This would be worthy of England and would add a new laurel to her fame. * * * *

"The results of an embassy to the Capital so commanded and organized as at once to do honour to the Chinese nation, to declare the real power of Great Britain, and at the same time to convey to the Imperial throne a true conception of her objects and intentions, might be fruitful even beyond our hopes. Negotiation is not otherwise likely to be productive of any real or permanent benefit. We must go beyond the corrupt medium of subordinate officers, and gain access to the seat of Government at Peking."

What has been the character of events during these ten years? Civil war, brigandage, incendiarism, and all other attendant crimes have been rampant in the land. Blood has flowed in torrents and is still flowing. Multitudes of human beings have been destroyed by battle, suicide, starvation, disease, torture, or the sword of the executioner. The story of crime and misery would fill volumes.

Dark histories of rapine and murder rise from many a plain and valley, from many a city and village, prosperous and happy at the time we wrote, but which now present a picture of ruin and desolation.

Blindly and obstinately following its fatal course in its dealings with Western Powers, untaught in the hour of need, and when it would have been yet time, by a generous firmness on the part of British diplomacy, the Manchoo dynasty has rapidly and surely decayed.

Great Britain, in alliance with France, has been engaged in two more wars with the Imperial Government, and we have at last established an embassy at Peking. New Treaties have broken down the barrier of exclusion, and China is opened to the world. But in what state do we find the Government with which these Treaties have been made, or the country which they concern?

Disregarding the remonstrances of wiser ministers, and following the evil counsel of San-ko-lin-sin, the Mongol Tartar chief, the Ruler of this Empire deserted his post on the approach of the Allied armies and retreated to Tartary. He has not returned, and it seems doubtful if he will do so. Thus abandoned by its chief the Imperialist cause seems more hopeless than ever. Rebellion has gathered new strength. Is this new vigour for good or evil? What is the character of this Rebellion? Is it a popular movement? Does it represent the voice and will of a nation? Do its principles, its conduct, its power of administration, entitle it to sympathy and respect, and hold out a prospect of something better than anarchy, should it succeed in overthrowing the Tartars?

On the other hand, is there any remaining vitality in the Manchoo government? Is it likely to recover its power? Has it the support of the national voice in its favor? May we hope that taught at last by the stern lesson of war, its policy, internal and external, will in future be directed more in accordance with civilized principles, that instead of treacherous and exclusive it will become faithful to its engagements and more liberal in its general administration? Or must our Treaty, won by the sword, be maintained by military and naval force?

SUSPENSE as to the fate of Hankow was, happily, set at rest on Saturday last, after our journal was published, by the arrival of H. M. S. *Attalante*. The report circulated a fortnight ago and generally believed, that the rebels had recaptured that city and destroyed a part of it, is proved to be false.

In the early part of April they approached to within 30 miles, but the garrison having been re-inforced by some Tartar Cavalry and about 6,000 Militia or Braves, who advanced to meet them, the insurgents fell back on Hwang-chau and remained in possession of that town when the *Attalante* passed on her way down. Confidence was somewhat restored at Hankow, the people were returning, and their characteristic spirit of trade was exhibited in a desire to enter into transactions with the few foreigners who are already established there. The only exports procurable, judging from the cargoes that have arrived, were oil, lotus seeds, dried vegetables and such China produce as one province exchanges with another. The appearance of merchant vessels in port would doubtlessly encourage traders to bring their goods to market.

The Yamun selected by Mr. Parkes for the residence of the Consul is at Wu-chang, and on Mr. Gingell's arrival he requested the authorities to conduct him to it. They replied that the troops occupied all the Yamuns but one and that would be required also in a fortnight, that the city being under Martial Law the gates would be closed at stated times which might be inconvenient to him. A Yamun was accordingly pointed out at Hankow which he consented to occupy. He landed with a guard of Marines and two Constables on the 26th April and took formal possession. The building is nearly in the centre of the city. The foreign concession is at the eastern end of the city with a fair proportion of water frontage. Vessels of the largest drought can lie alongside, the bank having 8 fathoms close to. Hankow Reach is an extremely fine one, its extent from the Middle Shoal to the Han-yang Shoal being about six miles, and from one mile and a quarter to three quarters across. Plenty of room for turning and good anchorage throughout. The present anchorage is a little beyond the River Han. The river at this place had been 4 feet higher, but had fallen again.

The towns of Han-yang and Wu-chang are both walled, the latter large enough to deserve the name of a city; both have, within the walls, hills from 100 to 300 feet high, while Hankow is perfectly flat.

The Braves are of the lowest rabble from the surrounding country: they seek opportunities to create a disturbance and annoy foreigners. The tradespeople are glad to see the foreigners amongst them and conduct themselves respectably, but with inordinate inquisitiveness, as might be expected amongst those who have seldom seen any foreigners and never one of the fair sex.

The *Attalante* left Hankow on the 29th April, passed the steamer *Fire Dart* 60 miles below that port, arrived at Kiu-kiang on the same evening, and at Nanking on the 1st of May, P. M.; left again on the following day and arrived off Woosung in the evening of the 3rd, having been 60 hours under steam from Hankow to Woosung.

The town of Ke-chow was in the possession of the Imperialists when the *Attalante* passed up, but occupied by the rebels as they came down. Imperialist Junks were in great numbers between Pa-ho and Hwang-chau, which latter place was in the hands of the rebels. At Nganking they were still fighting, but it did not appear to have changed masters.

At Kiu-kiang the people of the town were quiet and civil, but the "Braves" who make the place a rendezvous are troublesome. They pelted both Mr. Hughes, the Acting Consul, and their own Mandarins when they were marking and measuring the land for the British Settlement. The tea and opium houses frequented by these people formed part of the concession, which may account for the disturbance.

The river had risen 7 feet since the 26th March, but was lower again. The banks at Harris Point, Wu-hu, and Osborne's reach were slightly overflowed, but still sufficiently indicated to mark their outline.

The *Attalante* was 145 hours under steam on her passage up from Shanghai. She left on the morning of the 9th April, and arrived at Chin-kiang on the afternoon of the 11th, sailed on the next morning arriving at 3 o'clock the afternoon of the same day at Nanking, stayed there Saturday, all Sunday, and starting Monday morning early the 15th, arriving at Kiu-kiang at 8 in the morning of the

19th, started at 2 the same day, remained the whole of Sunday off Hwang-chau, and arrived at Hankow on Monday afternoon at 5 P. M. (22nd).

The Steamer *St. Theodosius* left Hankow on the afternoon of the 29th April, and arrived here on the 6th inst. She only brought letters for consignees which we are told contain no later news. The *Fire Dart* and *Governor-General* will probably be down early next week.

MUCH dissatisfaction is at present expressed by the Junk Owners, in consequence of the heavy exactions demanded of them by King-Ong-Paou, a Chekiang official, who is said to be employed by the Taoutae to impose an extra duty, amounting in many instances to 25 per cent of the value of produce imported by their vessels.

They complain, and with reason that their trade will be ruined if they are subject to such extortions, while foreigners are allowed to import free of all duty beyond that imposed at the port of shipment on the coast.

NINGPO.—There is not much news of importance at this place. Business is dull and the money market tight, the latter owing to the large quantities of treasure being out of circulation by being buried in the ground or sent to other parts for security in case the rebels should possess themselves of the place. This would be very easy of accomplishment, as although their approach is anticipated by all, not the slightest preparation is being made for the defence of the city which would fall an easy prey to them in a very short space of time; and beyond the fear which the natives entertain of the rebels slaughtering them indiscriminately their advent would be heartily welcomed, for the present state of things under the Imperial rule is becoming almost unbearable.

The troops have only received half-pay for a long while past, the farmers and country people are suffering severely from heavy squeezes, the paddy fields and other cultivated grounds already impoverished by a scarcity of water are subjected to an arbitrary impost of 500 cash per mow, and many other modes of raising money are put in operation to the great disgust of the people who would prefer to be under the rebel rule were they sure that their lives would be safe and business allowed to continue.

Things remain as they were at Chapoo—that is to say, after taking it in the first instance and then evacuating it, the rebels have occupied it again, which is the last and only news received from there. At Hangchow affairs have a gloomy aspect, and the authorities are driven to their wits end for men and money. The troops have received no pay for 50 days, and great dissatisfaction necessarily prevails amongst them, and their ranks are being daily thinned by desertion; to remedy this a kind of conscription is in progress, and one man out of every three is forced to join the army. The wealthy people are squeezed to the extent of 25 or 30 per cent on their property, and altogether things appear decidedly in favour of the rebels; the officials have no means of raising money, for out of the eleven large cities of the province only two appear to be doing any business, Ningpo and Shaouhing, and the revenue is so much reduced that they are obliged to resort to arbitrary taxation.

The weather at Ningpo has been very fine for some weeks past and the country looks well; but the people near the hills complain sadly of want of water, many of the water-courses being completely dried up.

News has been received here of the capture a short time since of a fleet of pirates, 14 in all, 3 Comantines, 2 Lorchas, and the rest small craft, near Foochow, by H. M. Gun-boat *Cockchafer*. The same band had attacked a fleet of traders under convoy of the steamer *Maria* from this port, and had well nigh cut some of them off. It was in consequence of the information laid after this took place that a search for them was made and which has happily resulted in their capture.

H. I. R. M. S. *Calavela* arrived from Hongkong on Monday last. She brought letters and newspapers to the 26th ulto. None of our files have reached us. H. M. S. *Couper* arrived on the 24th and was advertized to be sold on the 2d inst. by public auction.

We take the following from the *Daily Press*:—

True version of the capture of the river steamer "Melee."

The *Melee* left Canton at 2.30 P. M. on 23rd bound to Hongkong, with a valuable cargo on board, 350 packages going to Tientsin. Four passengers (thieves) shipped in Canton by her and some more at Whampoa; there were only two or three other passengers on board. In all there are said to have been eight thieves. They waited till the vessel got to the second Bar at about half past eight and then they quietly ordered all the crew and other passengers down the forehold, where they went, except the Chinese engineer who was kept on deck. They then secured the arms in the cabin and attacked the acting mate, Coit; he was cut on the hand with a cook's knife and staggered to the hurricane deck to tell Capt. Ricaby. The bows of the steamer were occupied by sheep. The mate and Capt. Ricaby got down there and both slipped overboard. Capt. Ricaby got to the gangway ladder and was there seen relieving himself of his clothes. He would attempt to swim on shore but was not a good swimmer. The thieves plundered the passengers and had up from the hold the valuable portion of her cargo. A boat *was waiting* to receive it. They got three hundred dollars from a passenger, (Chinese) and in all got nearly one thousand dollars, when they decamped.

They stove in the steamer's boat and ran the steamer on shore, but it was running first of flood at the time and she came off shortly afterwards.

The *Confu* with two mandarins has been sent by the Governor-General in pursuit. A boat left Whampoa early on the morning of 24th current to find and pick up Capt. Ricaby.

The *Sharpshooter* from Liverpool bound to Shanghai was spoken with in Lat. 12 S. Long. 140 E. on the 14th April, by the *Maria Elizabeth*, arrived at Hongkong on the 23rd.—*Idem.*

WE call attention to a letter in our columns of to-day from one of our lady friends—for friend, we are sure, she is to us all!—on the subject of that great source of misery, broken brick.

In all seriousness there must be some better method of making roads than compulsory use of our feet to pulverize these sharp-edged cubes into their original clay. The evil grows. In spite of innumerable complaints, road-makers after road-makers have abused our patience, but now we reach the climax. Never before were such streams of brick poured down our thoroughfares. Once by clever turns it was possible to reach our destination with whole feet, but now the evil blocks us in, whichever way we walk. Perhaps the best remedy would be for some enterprising resident to seize on the overseer while at work, and bring him before the Consul as author of a nuisance, and then we could learn whether there is law to protect our feet as well as our heads.

SHANGHAI, *May 7th*, 1861.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I must say a word about our roads. Is it in reason that we should have to walk all the days of our lives over sharp little cubes of broken brick?

And it will never end unless the gentlemen of the Council mend their ways of mending the roads.

Scarcely have we done picking our steps in misery over the particular piece of street that lets us out of our little gate and begin to think we can put on our best shoes again, than a rainy week comes, the mud appears, and lo! another hopeless inundation of broken brick!

If the gentlemen only knew the harm they cause perhaps they would not be so pertinacious. They think when a poor soul has crawled over a bit of bad road the evil is over. They little know the aching feet we carry home and the damage to tender toes, not to be made good for weeks and months. And then the poor horses! My friend Mr. Pick-a-back tells me that one fifth of all the horses in the place are kept habitually lame, all along of broken brick.

Now, I can suggest a remedy to the gentlemen, though I *am* nothing but a woman. None of your blue mud on the top. That is what you get out of the brick as it is pulverized by our poor feet. And you will never have roads out of blue clay mud, even if it has been burnt into brick. But take the dust of the road itself. Dig a trench, the width of the centre of the road where the broken brick is to be put, throwing the dirt on each side. This earth, from much mixture, has lost its quality of blue clay as any one can see. Fill in with the broken brick, rolling it as fast as every ten feet are finished. Then cover with the earth, three or four inches deep, and roll again. Then we should always have good roads, but by the other course, never, never, never!

I know, dear Mr. Editer, your devotion to our sex, and that you will say a word in favor of my plan,

And I am
Very sincerely yours,
PATIENCE KORNS.

MUNICIPAL.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.
SHANGHAI, *May 4th*, 1861.

Present WILLIAM HOWARD, *Chairman*,
J. PRIESTLEY TATE, *Treasurer*,
W. SHEPARD WETMORE,
EDWIN PICKWOAD, *Secretary*.

The Police were inspected and the five men who recently joined were addressed by the Chairman. Two cases of neglect of duty were disposed of.

Summer Clothing for the Police was ordered to be at once provided.

Constables Rogers and Clodd, late Sergeants 44th Regiment, were appointed Sergeants.

Constable Luther, who has lately been Acting Sergeant, to have from 1st instant the increased pay of five taels per month under the regulation awarding the same after six months' good conduct.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The correspondence for the past week was read and disposed of.

A letter from Municipal Council to the Hongkong Post-Master General, by mail of the 4th instant on the matter of non-delivery of letters per *Madras*, was read and ordered to be included in the minutes:—

"SHANGHAE, 2nd *May*, 1861.

"SIR,—The Municipal Council of Shanghai desire me to draw your particular attention to the great inconvenience experienced by the public of Shanghae from the non-delivery of letters addressed by you to Her Majesty's Packet Agent per Peninsular & Oriental Steamer *Madras*, which left Hongkong on the 24th ultimo.

"The Council are aware that the intimation of the absolute cessation on the part of the Consular Establishment here to perform Post Office duties only left this by Her Majesty's Ship *Cooper* on the 20th ultimo, and that the said vessel had not reached Hongkong when the *Madras* sailed.

"The *Madras* arrived here on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo; there being no Packet Agent in the place the mail boxes were, after considerable delay, received under protest by the Agent of the Peninsular & Oriental Company, but that gentleman very properly declined to assume the responsibility of opening them.

"On the 30th after great exertion on the part of the Municipal Council, Her Majesty's Consul and the Senior Naval Officer in port consented to request Mr. Warden, the Peninsular & Oriental Agent, to open the Boxes and deliver the mails which was accordingly done, and the letters were received by the community about six and twenty hours after their arrival in port.

"The serious inconvenience and probability of loss which this delay might have occasioned is so apparent that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it.

"To prevent a recurrence thereof the Municipal Council earnestly beg that with the next mail for this port you will send up some person duly authorized to deliver them, or, if that be impracticable, they would suggest the boxes being addressed to the Senior Naval Officer here.—I have the honor to be &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) EDWIN PICKWOAD,
Secretary M. Council.

"THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Victoria, Hongkong."

All the Barriers were ordered to be removed and the wood stored at the Station.

The Pamphlets of Land Regulations were ordered to be supplied to the Land Renters on application to the Secretary and a notice to such effect to be inserted in the *Daily Shipping List.*

The Road Inspector made his report and handed in an estimate of the cost of surface drains. It was agreed that notices should be issued for tenders for making drains in the Settlement and likewise tenders for the repairs of the Police Station. Ordered to enter into a new contract for lighting and repairing street lamps and supplying six boats daily.

SHANGHAI, *8th May*, 1860.

Present WILLIAM HOWARD, *Chairman.*
J. PRIESTLEY TATE, *Treasurer.*

Police inspected and congratulated on the fact that there were no reports against any of them.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Correspondence read and disposed of.

Two hundred and sixty tons of stone ballast offered by Mr. Tilby ordered to be secured for Road purposes.

Inspector of Roads made his report, and received orders to take measures for the abatement of sundry nuisances.

THE *Blue Book* of "Correspondence respecting affairs in China 1859-60" contains many very interesting papers, not the least of which are the memorials from the Minister of State to the Emperor on the approach of the Allied forces towards Peking, some of which we gave in our last issue and now another; together with the draft of a Decree alluded to in more than one of the memorials, and the fragment of another dated 7th September 1860, found in one of the Emperor's private apartments at the Palace, on which Lord Elgin in his letter to Lord J. Russell says—

"It is a comment on some report by Kwei-liang, respecting negotiations which he was carrying on with us at Tien-tsin at that moment.

"This paper was therefore written after the fall of the Takoo forts. It is not, however, very easy to gather from its terms the precise extent of the concessions which the Emperor was then prepared to make to our demands.

"Some expressions seem to imply that he was willing to have accepted, at least in form, the Treaty of 1858. On the other hand, there are indications of a belief that a further conflict with us is inevitable, and that we may yet be worsted in the open field when away from our ships. It is remarkable that our demand for a payment of 2,000,000 of taels (about 600,000*l.*) at Tien-tsin, within two months' time, is treated as an insuperable difficulty in the way of re-establishment of peace.

"There must be, no doubt, a great deal of wealth in China, but weakness and maladministration have made its Government one of the poorest in the world."

There are other papers in the book which we may copy from time to time.

(6.)—Memorial by Ai Jin, a Censor, and seventy-six others.

Your Ministers having yesterday presented a Memorial in their joint names to your Majesty, then received with reverence a vermilion Decree. On perusal of it, they were deeply and gratefully impressed by the solicitude which it showed to have been excited in your Majesty's mind. But the proposition it contained was one in which they cannot concur, and therefore they do not dare to refrain from again rashly urging their views.

For the Emperor to command the army in person is a thing which may not lightly be undertaken. In 1853, when the Cantonese rebels overran the country, advancing impetuously towards the North, the alarm excited in the capital was many times more serious than that now manifested. Happily your Majesty appointed Generals able to cope with the enemy, and the rampant outbreak was quelled. Why should not now the barbarians, hardly 10,000 in number, be easily vanquished and expelled from the country by the many times larger army under our Generals? Would not the assumption of command be a derogation from the Imperial dignity, and likely to astonish all who should hear of it? Moreover, your Majesty's intention to go hunting having been first published, would the announcement of your change of purpose be certain to meet with universal belief? Again, the tranquillity of people's minds depends upon your Majesty's presence at the seat of Government, and it would be subverted by your departure therefrom. Again, your Majesty's proceeding to the Northward while the enemy was at the South would be another circumstance producing much doubt and disturbance.

In former Journeys of the Emperor, it has been the practice to appoint sundry Princes and State officials to carry on affairs while he was absent, matters of great moment being still referred to His Majesty. But this troublous season is not at all to be compared with peaceful times. It would be most difficult to find men to whom the administration of government could be safely entrusted. The gravest evils might arise if a little excess of authority were given to them. While the mischiefs resulting from negligence might be easily remedied, those springing from abuse of power would be impossible to control, and it is fearful to think of them. On all these points your Ministers have most maturely deliberated, and they now state their views, &c.

7th month, 28th day (September 13).

Decree.

(Translation.)

[The following is either the actual draft, or the memorandum from which the draft was to be prepared, of a Decree alluded to in more than one of the Memorials found and translated by Mr. M. C. Morrison. It is in the vermilion pencil, and bears no date.]

We have perused the Memorial of Kweiliang and his colleagues, detailing the breaking down of the barbarian question (1), and our indignation is greater than we can bear. To save the people of this the territory of our capital from the pernicious effects of the poison (of war), we had, in our extremity, obliged ourself to assent to a scheme of conciliation. These barbarians have, notwithstanding, again and again, with wanton violence, insisted on various concessions, right or wrong, until there is nothing for it but to fight them to the death.

Besides (2), it is impossible but that our Ministers and servants, Manchoo and Chinese, who have for generations received of the bounty (of our family), should feel the enmity we feel and share our hatred, should unite to do justice to their long-accumulating wrath.

We shall now move straight to Tung-chow at the head of our army (3), there to take the vengeance Heaven requires; to do an act of punishment and subjugation, the effect of which shall be widely felt (4).

We command the Princes who have the *entrée* the High Officers of the Guard, the Members of the Great Council, and High Officers of the Household, to enter upon the consideration (of this question) with all speed.

We have also perused the confidential Memorial of San-ko-lin-sin, for the discussion of which as well, let the Ministers not having the *entrée*, who have this day memorialized us to the same question, meet in conference.

A special command.

Note.

(1.) The breaking down, or grand smash; the same expression used in the Emperor's draft of the 7th September.

(2.) This is the course consistent with reason; besides which we know we may count on the fidelity of our servants, &c.

(3.) *Lit.*, the six armies; a phrase used when the Emperor takes the field.

(4.) *Lit.*, far extend chastisement and subjugation.

(Signed) THOMAS WADE.

Fragment of a Draft of Decree in Vermilion, dated 10 *o'clock* P.M., *7th September, found in the Palace of Yuen-ming-yuen, on the 8th of October*, 1860.

(Translation.)

[The Decree appears to be in reply to a Minute upon Kweiliang's report of his proceedings. The first fold, if no more, of the Chinese sheet has been torn off.

On coming to the opening of Tien-tsin to trade the Emperor proceeds]—

(As to the observation that it) is already in the hands of the barbarians, and that it therefore makes no difference whether trade (there) be promised them or not; also, that as the barbarians have seized the forts and the confluence of the river with the canal (the San-fun-ho), there will be nothing for it, if they by-and-bye bring up a large force, but to fight them in the open country; that to oppose bodies of flesh to ships and cannon is an utter impossibility.

Our first intention was, and is, the correct one. Kweiliang and his colleagues were not, when they went to Tien-tsin in this instance, to have promised (the barbarians) Tien-tsin; if they would have war, they were to be led far into (the country), and then, after a hard fight (*lit.*, a fight to the death), they would have been plainly told that the new conditions were not to be taken into account, and that the old Treaty (*sc.*, of 1858) might take effect. If this could not be, then trade at Tien-tsin was to be exchanged against residence in the capital (1). This was (or we thought would be) a feasible arrangement. As these Ministers have conceded trade (at the port), the only course will be to assent to the proposition as it stands (2), and so to keep (the barbarians) in hand (tether them) for the time being; and when (negotiation) breaks down altogether (3), to recall Kweiliang and his colleagues, or degrade them, and, according to the point things may have reached, to make such further arrangements as the occasion may require.

As to their exaction of (war) expenses, they have been at many shifts to force us into a dilemma (4) regarding these, and they would leave us no alternative but to acquiesce in their demands; but setting aside the fact that it is impossible to pay them the two millions by the time (named), were this sum forthcoming, such a thing is utterly out of the question (5). From of old it has been held a disgrace to make a Treaty under your city wall (6), and if one is again (7) to tender gifts while one's face is ashamed, will China be still thought to have a man (8)?

As to their being accompanied by a force when the Treaties are exchanged, on the ground that with the misgiving felt on either side precautions will be necessary, with conciliation of (the barbarians) once negotiated, what necessity will there be for him to bring up a crowd of soldiers? If he did bring up a crowd of soldiers, it would be clear that he had some purpose undisclosed (inscrutable). If the proposition were assented to, he would be sure, when he entered the capital, to have other conditions to which it would be scarcely possible to agree, and it would then be as impossible to fight as it would be improper to promise him what he asked, were one so disposed. Besides, bodies of barbarian troops would be introduced (9) in a continuous succession, so that even with a force, they could not well be stopped, nor would it be in our power, be notifications ever so stringent, to prevent the vagabonds who will hang on to them from occasioning alarm and disquiet. (In short) a dangerous malady would be pressing on the body, and once (the skin) were broken, the heart within would burst (10). (Were we to assent) would there be any word more of that important of all places, the capital?

[The following paragraph is distinguished by having each column lower than those in the text preceding or following.]

If Kweiliang and his colleagues have so madly lost themselves as to presume on their own authority to concede these last two points, they have not only disobeyed our written commands (11), and shown fear of the barbarians, but they have simply taken up the Empire and put it into his hands; and we will at once vindicate the law by the execution of these Ministers, and then fight it out with the barbarians.

As to the admission of the Chief Pa (Mr. Parkes) into the capital: peace once negotiated between the two countries, orders will, of course, have to be given to the proper department to make satisfactory arrangements for the supply of all requisites. What need, then, will there be for (Pa's) personal inspection? Beside, this rebellious Chief, idly yelping, frantically barking, is certain to bring forward other restrictive conditions, and, once he is come, will not go away. (His admission, therefore) would be as bad as that troops should accompany (the barbarians when they come) to exchange their Treaties. It cannot in any way be accorded: certainly not.

As to the refusal (of the barbarians) to withdraw their troops immediately from the city of Tien-tsin and from Takoo, their conciliation once negotiated, hostilities ought to cease. Is it reasonable to exact compensation by holding a knife to the throat? Besides, this stipulation is only mixed up with that for the indemnities, for the purpose of obtaining ground (on which to base demands) for further compensation. The way to cancel it will be to make a demand for war expenses on the barbarians, when (negotiation) shall have broken down.

(Lastly.) As to war to the knife, it is essential that this should begin soon—that it should not be postponed. We should avail ourselves of the autumn and winter, using therein our advantage, and pressing them on their weak side; if we wait until the spring and summer of next year, these barbarians will, of course, raise large additional levies of black barbarians, and will bring the force of all the world (*lit.*, the four nations) to try conclusions with us; and they will league with the long-haired rebels, and thus, between war with those from afar and those close at hand, we shall have trouble enough to hold our own.

The remarks (*lit.*, articles) above, which exhaust our opinions (on the subjects to which they refer), we have written with our own hand, to give the Prince of Hwin, Tsai Yuen, Twan Hwa, Shu Shun, and other Members of the Great Council (12), to understand that whatever settlement they may make must be in accordance herewith. If they have any feasible plans distinct from these, let them state them explicitly to us in person; let there be no reservation whatever.

A special decree.

7th moon, 22nd day (September 7th), the 'hai' period (9 to 11 P.M.).

Notes.

(1.) Tien-tsin was to be opened, and the right of the British Minister to reside at Peking relinquished.

(2.) *Lit.*, to assent to the proposed Article or Articles under consideration. The Emperor apparently expected each Article to come before him for assent or rejection in its turn.

(3.) *Lit.*, At the time of the demolition or grand smash. The expression is a very strong one, compounded of two words, of which the first signifies the spread and waste of water spilt; the second, the smash of a cup or like utensil. It occurs very frequently in the papers seized on this occasion.

(4.) "Many shifts." The Emperor may be supposed to allude to the ultimatum, the correspondence at Peh-tang, the assault of Takoo, the advance on Tien-tsin, &c.

(5.) *Lit.*, this could never be right, or reasonable.

(6.) *Lit*, a league below your wall. The words are from the spring and autumn classic, Confucius' Annals. The Sovereign of a small State invaded by a powerful neighbour, who appeared before his capital, although ready to acknowledge his inferiority, still refused to treat till the hostile force retired thirty *li*, which it did.

(7.) "Again," viz., as in 1842 and 1858.

(8.) This is also a historical common-place, frequently applied by poets to questions arising out of the foreign relations of China.

(9.) "Move," *lit.*, furtively arriving.

(10.) *Lit.*, would spread as a flood, burst its gates. The theory is, that if the flesh wound is large, the earth-influence, fatal to life, rushes in.

(11.) *Lit.*, our will; the commands issued in answer to representations to the throne.

(12.) The Prince Hwin is Mien-yu, the Emperor's uncle; Twan Hwa is Prince of Aing: Tsai Yuen, Prince of I, one of the Imperial blood; Suh Shun, brother of Twan-hwa. The last three, according to common report, the real Government of the country for some time past.

(Signed) T. F. WADE.

WRECKS.—In 1859 there was a great increase in the loss of life in casualties on or near our own coasts, chiefly attributable to the violent gales in October and November. The total number of lives lost was 1,645, against 340 in 1858, of which 446 were lost in the Royal Charter, and 424 in the Pomona. The total number of vessels wrecked, or suffering other casualties, was 1,416, the tonnage being 222,926, and the hands employed 10,538, exclusive of passengers. Of the vessels, 1,221 were either British or colonial, 188 foreign, and 7 not ascertained. The total losses amounted 585, serious damages to 831. The loss of property is computed at 893,000*l.* on cargoes, and 870,000*l.* for the vessels, of which only 688,984*l.* is known to have been covered by insurances. The total number of lives saved was 2,332, of which 291 were by life-boats, 200 by rocket and mortar apparatus, 1,009 by luggers, coast-guard boats, &c.; 766 by ships and steamboats, and 6 by individual exertion. For gallantry in saving life, 207 rewards were given.

COALS.—The quantities of coals, cinders, coke, culm, and patent fuel shipped and sent coastways to other ports of the United Kingdom in 1859, were, of coal 9,913,595 tons, of cinders 45,991 tons, of culm 118,247 tons, of patent fuel 29,190 tons. The total quantity exported in the year was 6,784,337 tons of coal, 213,579 tons of cinders, 9,033 tons of culm, and 75,080 tons of patent fuel; the declared total value of all which was 3,315,279*l.* The quantity of coal brought into London was 3,299,170 tons coastways, and 1,210,776 tons by railways and canals. There were also 20,642 tons of patent fuel brought coastways.

FINANCIAL PUN.—When Mirès arrived at Mazas prison he was shown into a room very bare of furniture; looking round, as if missing something which he expected to see in the place he said to the turnkey, "But where is the *Mobilier?*"

A "Do."—The following is from "*Smash: a Sketch of the Times*:"—

It is reported of Quick, a partner in a house that was sinking (and drowning men will catch at straws), and many ill-natured gusts were blowing around it, closing its facilities, that he went to one of the discount establishments on a Derby-day, the manager and sub of which were both gone to the races, leaving, to do the few bills required on such a day, one unaccustomed to the work. Quick looked in. "Mr. Caution in?" "No, Sir." "Mr. Rub?" "No, Sir, both gone to the races." "Then I suppose it is useless bringing in any bills?" "Oh dear, no, Sir," said Mr. Sub-sub, proud of his position, and thus thrown off his guard: "I can do anything you may require." "Thank you," said Quick; "then I'll return with some within ten minutes." At the time the question was asked, he had bills representing five thousand pounds in his pocket, but the temptation was too great, he returned home, made his five thousand into twenty thousand, the bills were done, and so was the establishment, for they had not fallen due when Quick, Takit, and Goe stopped.—*Albion.*

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Apr. ARRIVED.
22,—Cornelia L. Bevan, (Am. bq.), Pedersen, from Shanghae.
24,—Gharra, (Br. bq.), Burkitt, from do.
25,—Wavelet, (Am. bq), Hasty, from do.
27,—Chusan, (Br. str.), Beasley, from do.
29,—Anna Maria, (Br. bq), Hurst, from do.

Apr. DEPARTED.
20,—Cachelot, (Du. bg. of war), ——, for a cruise.
22,—Roseneath, (Br. bg.), Tibbey, for Ningpo.
22,—Fruiter, (Am. bq.), Stone, for Shanghae.
23,—Armistice, (Br. bq.), Richardson, for do.
28,—B. F. van Dambenoy, (Du. bq.), Kruymel, for do.
29,—Queen of May, (Br. bq.), Frazar, for do.
May
2,—Cornelia L. Bevan, (Am. bq), Pedersen, for Hongkong.
2,—Gharra, (Br. bq.), Burkitt, for Shanghae.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

A *Books received this Mail.*

238—The Apocalypse, by Maurice.
758—Carthage and her Remains, by Davis.
759—Campaign of Garibaldi, by Forbes.
760—Constitutional History of England, by E. May, 1st vol.
1304—Seasons with the Sea Horse, by Lamont.
1305—Medical Missionary in China, by Lockhart.
1987—Gryll Grange.
2393—Port Royal, by Beard, 2 vols.
2394—Recreations of a Country Parson, 2d series.
2395—The Russians at Home.
2396—Tragedy of Life, by Brenton, 2 vols.
2397—Parliamentary Papers—China & Japan.
2398—Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft, by Martineau.
2399—Hood's Own, 2d series.

Shanghai, May 2d, 1861.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.
At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary;* a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

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Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

NOTICE

WE the undersigned having agreed that on account of Sheep, Cattle and Poultry being so very scarce, and consequently dear, to raise the prices of the following from 1st April, 1861,—

FOR HOUSE USE.

Soupmeat	at 8	Tls. cts.	⅌ lb.
Beefsteak & Roast Beef	,, 9	,,	,,
Mutton Chop and Leg	,, 13	,,	,,
Do. Fore part	,, 11	,,	,,
Sheep's Head	,, 15	,,	each
Do. Liver	,, 15	,,	,,
Ox Tail	,, 10	,,	,,
Ox Tongue	,, 30	,,	,,
Corned Tongue	,, 50	,,	,,

FOR SHIPS USE.

Beef	at 8	Tls. cts.	⅌ lb.
Mutton	,, 11	,,	,,
Vegetables	,, 3	,,	,,
Fowls and Ducks	,, 4	Tls.	⅌ doz.
Eggs	,, 10	Tls. cts.	,,
Milk	,, 19	,,	⅌ bottle.

(Signed) TUCK-CHUN.
,, PAUL.
,, CHIN-AIK.
,, WA-HEE.
,, JIM-ACHAY.
,, CHUAN-SING.
,, GEE-LOONG.
,, GEOK-FOONG.

21se Shanghai, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES,* is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

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WILLIAM CLOUGHTON,
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New Harbour, Singapore,
30th March, 1860. 5my

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12jy London, May, 1860.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May 2	Leven (95) [H M	g.-boat		Whitshed	Hongkong			
.. 2	Nuevo Lepanto	Sp. bg	203	Ansoleaga	Manila		Sundries	F. Loureiro
.. 2	B.F.van Dambenoy	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	Nagasaki		Coals	T. Kroes and Co
.. 2	Primoguet	Fr. bk	318	Roux	Hongkong		General	Dow and Co
.. 3	Antagonist	B. bark	436	Hill	London	Oct 19	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 3	Algerine [H M se.st.	g.-ves.		F.W. Hallowes	Fuchau			
.. 4	Queen of May	B. bark	314	Frazar	Nagasaki	Apr 29	Sundries	Dow and Co
.. 4	Attalante [H M	str.		Swain	Yang-tsze	.. 29		
.. 5	Asia	B. bark	308	Tough	Formosa		Sugar	Fletcher and Co
.. 6	Carthage	B. str	500	Bolton	Ningpo		Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 6	St. Theodosius	Rus str	312	Kohler	Hankow	Apr 29	do	Harkort and Co
.. 6	Calavela [H I R M	str.		Davydoff	Hongkong			
.. 7	Magna Bona	B. ship	584	Tyson	Swatow		do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 7	Glenclune	B. ship	470	Turnbull	London	Dec 13		Dent and Co
.. 7	Gharra	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Nagasaki			Wm. Hargreaves
.. 7	General Churruca	Sp. bk	429	Villeta	Manila		Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 8	Garland	A. schr	113	Luders	Chefoo	Apr 30	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 8	Bertha Kühn	Ha. sch	148	Schultz	Swatow	.. 27	Sugar	Order
.. 8	Nabob	B. ship	849	Jones	do	.. 26	do	Order
.. 9	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Kanagawa	.. 24	Sundries	Dow and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
May 2	Carthage	B. str.	500	Bolton	Ningpo	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 2	Independence	B. brig	147	Duncans	Ningpo	Re-expts	H. Beng-tee
.. 2	Templeman	A. bark	344	Bird	Nagasaki	Sun., &c	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 3	William Darley	B. bark	432	Cooper	Moulmain	Ballast	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 3	John Norman	B. ship	513	Norman	Swatow	Sundries	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 4	Madras	B. str.	606	Browne	Hongkong *	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 4	James Shepherd	B. bark	272	Purdy	Swatow	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 5	Fiery Cross	B. str.	443	Crocket	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 5	Emma	N.G. bk	240	Haesloop	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Daniel Webster	A. bark	273	Stannard	Tientsin	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 6	Hongkong [H I M	str.		de Montpezat	Chefoo		
.. 7	Sphinx [H M	st sl.		G. F. Day	Tientsin		
.. 8	Netherland & Orange	Du. bk	500	Rosier	Amoy	Sundries	T. Kroes and Co
.. 8	Teodora	Sp. bk	219	Camero	Manila v. Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 9	Avalanche [H I M	g.-boat		Comte d'Osery			
.. 9	Dryade [H I M	st.-frl.		le Sédaiges			
.. —	Thistle	B. lug.	75	Watt	Ningpo		W. R. Adamson and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Algerine	H M se.st.g-vessel	1	330	40	F. W. Hallowes	80
Attalante	H M steamer	..	..	..	Southey	..
Dove (57)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut Bingham	60
Hesper	H M steamer	2	..	54	Harris	120
Leven (95)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Whitshed	..
Renard	H M steam-sloop	6	..	..	J G Goodenough	200
Ringdove	H M steamer	..	..	..	Cragie	..
Fei-loong (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel {Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet}	..
Japon	H I M steamer	..	..	..		..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	MacDonnell	..
Calavela	H I R M steamer	..	..	..	Davydoff	..

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	3	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	6	13	9
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	—	3	2 & 31	29	—	27	28	25	25	27	—	3
	Bi-monthly	20	18	17	17	14	—	11	17	12	14	19	17
1861	Monthly	2 & 29	..	4	2 & 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bi-monthly	16	18	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1860, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Oct 16	Phantom,	1174	New York,	427:70		
Dec 2	Swordfish,	1035	New York,	274:66	103	
.. 10	Pursuit,	603	New York,	75:95	65	
Jan 2	Star King,	428	New York,	70:33		
Feb 11	Sportsman,	626	New York,	26:22	45	360
.. 26	Onward,	874	New York,	4:50		
Mar 11	Lord Clarendon,	273	New York,	nil	nil	nil
.. 18	Eliza & Ella,	799	New York,	29:01	16	
Apr 3	Potosi,	468	New York,	nil	nil	nil
.. 18	Mary & Louisa,	497	New York,		90	

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR,

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Adriatic	Apr 9	B. bark	302	Barron	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Albertine	Apr 13	Han. bg	168	Koster	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Tientsin	cld 7 inst
Algernon	Apr 26	B. bark	446	Millar	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Swatow	Early
Antagonist	May 3	B. bark	436	Hill	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Antonia Terry	Apr 27	Per. sh.	249	Lages	H I M Government		
Armistice	Apr 30	B. bark	358	Richardson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Imdt.
Asia	May 5	B. bark	308	Tough	Fletcher and Co		
Avonvale	Apr 20	B. bark	307	McLaren	Ullett and Co	Amoy	Early
B.F.van Dambenoy	May 2	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	T. Kroes and Co		
Bertha Kühn	May 8	Ha sch	145	Schultz	Order		
Berwick Walls	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Cæsar	Apr 25	— bk	298	Williams	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Carthage	May 6	B. str	500	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hkong v. Fchau	cld 10 inst
Contest	Apr —	Fr. str.		Lynch	H I M Government		
Dora	Nov 28	B. ship	854	Rose	Blain, Tate and Co	New York	Imdt.
Emma	May 9	B. brig	121	Douglas	Dow and Co		
Formose	Mar 29	Fr. sh	702	Durand	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Fruiter	Apr 28	A. bark	290	Webster	Frazar and Co	Tientsin	Imdt.
Ganges	Apr 18	B. str	742	Bowen	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong	12th inst
Garland	May 8	A. schr	113	Luders	A. R. Tilby		
General Churruca	May 7	Sp. bk	429	Villetta	Siemssen and Co		
Gharra	May 7	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves	Nagasaki	18th inst
Glenclune	May 7	B. ship	470	Turnbull	Dent and Co		
Horatio	May 1	A. ship	466	Palmer	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Imperial	Apr 22	B. ship	1358	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lancaster	Mar 23	B. bark	655	Pike	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	Singapore	Early
Lansdowne	Apr 14	B. ship	715	Richardson	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Madras	Dec 24	Fr. sh.	1237	Letendre	Order		
Magna Bona	May 7	B. ship	584	Tyson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Malabar	Apr 12	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 9 inst
Mona *late Louise*	Apr 7	B. bark	314	Tucker	Hogg Brothers	Hankow	13th inst
Nabob	May 8	B. ship	849	Jones	Order		
Neva	Apr 7	B. schr	133		Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Niemen	Apr 9	Fr. str.	388	Croix	Vaucher, Frères		
Nimrod		B. bark	234		Order		
Nuevo Lepanto	May 2	Sp. bg	203	Ansoleaga	F. Loureiro		
Primoguet	May 2	Fr. bk	318	Roux	Dow and Co		
Queen of May	May 4	B. bark	314	Frazar	Dow and Co		
Remigius Adolphus	Apr 7	Du. sh	707	Browning	T. Kroes and Co	Swatow	Early
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Sir Ralph Abercrombie	Apr 4	B. ship	740	McLaren	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
St. Ann	Apr 15	Pr. lug.	40	Janié			
St. Theodosius	May 6	Rus str	312	Kohler	Harkort and Co		
Ta Yung *Tug*	Apr 17	B. str.	124	Fillent	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Hankow	15th inst
Tear	Apr 17	A. ship	470	Townsend	Bull, Purdon and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
White Falcon	Apr 28	A. ship	1372	Windsor	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Ziba	Apr 9	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Imdt.

[50 *Merchant Vessels.*] * With the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Bio Bio, 17th Aug.; Empress of India, 15th Dec.; Jubilee, 21st Jan.; Polmaise, 23d do.; Ballarat, 26th do.; Challenger, 30th do.; Gauntlet, 7th Feb.; and Wellington, 12th do.

Liverpool—America, 3d July; Coromandel, 20th Oct.; Allison, 17th do; Sharpshooter, 1st Dec.; Clara Novello, 22d do; Leichardt, 12th Feb; Romeo, 17th do.; and Mallard, 4th March.
Cardiff—Cornelius, 5th Sept.; Imperial, 18th Oct.; and Granger, 7th Nov.
Deal—Coleroon, 24th Sept.; and Raleigh, 8th March.
Shields—Naval Brigade, 14th Nov. *Gibraltar*—Energy, Aug. 14th.
Newport—Pacific, 13th Dec. *Cowes*—Eloise, 24th Oct

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1860, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw*		*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
				China	*Japan*					
July 1	Pekin, str.,	759	Hongkong	1,319			1,319			
.. 17	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,309	29		2,338			
.. 18	Jubilee,	764	London	32		5	37	17	25	357
Aug 2	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,864	163	8	2,010			1
.. 13	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,295	204	3	2,502			
.. 24	Challenger,	698	London	3,710	14	7	3,731		4	
Sept 5	Emeu, str.,	907	Hongkong	3,791	746	21	4,558			
.. 9	Ballarat,	712	London	2,820	368		3,188			19
.. 10	Hellespont, str,	330	Hongkong	40			40			
.. 12	Lucknow,	402	London	1,429	215	34	1,678	5		16
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	69			69			
.. 21	Cadiz, str.,	481	do	2,022	386	2	2,410			
Oct 5	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,056	389	19	2,465			
.. 5	Assyrian,	555	London	1,909	407		2,316	5		
.. 9	Livingston,	535	do	1,085	596		1,681		6	67
.. 15	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,617	357	10	2,984			4
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	do	1,085	42	17	1,144			4
.. 26	Wynaud,	521	London	1,442			1,442	25		68
.. 26	Kate Carnie,	549	do	1,521			1,521			
.. 29	Hellespont, str.,	330	Hongkong	26		7	31			
.. 31	Palmerston,	397	London	782	2		784			
Nov 4	Imperatriz, str.,	1311	do	1,038	259	18	1,315			
.. 7	Ocean Mail,	630	do	2,801	40		2,841			
.. 9	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,931	278	6	2,215			
.. 10	Fama Filipina	600	Amoy & Manila	3						
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	1,807	394	10	2,211			
.. 27	Solent,	732	London	2,304	182	5	2,491	52		
Dec 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,416	128	27	2,571			
.. 22	Aerolite,	911	London	2,647		1	2,648	48	15	29
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	450	Hongkong	2,129	178	27	2,334			
Jan 3	Cambalu,	499	London				1,414			
.. 6	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,387	314	113	2,814			
.. 25	Formosa, str.,	450	do	2,384	335	61	2,780			
.. 27	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do	4		12	19			
.. 31	Tung Yu,	1136	London	1,704		3	1,707	72	6	
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,999	23	201	2,223			
.. 22	Cadiz, str.,	481	do	910	383	170	1,463	8		
Mar 3	Bacchante,	717	London	1,351	7	19	1,377	6		270
.. 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,826	94	212	2,132			
.. 24	Ganges, str.,	742	do	602	108	216	926	2		
.. 25	Glencoe,	746	London	803		20	823	31	27	58
Apr 7	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	643	142	127	912	5		
.. 13	Rodrigo,	187	Manila v. Amoy	4						
.. 22	S. José,	200	do	17						
.. 24	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,670	161	133	1,964		5	
.. 27	Egmont,	668	London	846		52	898		6	
May 4	Madras, str.,	606	Hongkong				639			

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)*—*from 1st July,* 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 18	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	314,281	110,356	59,107		6,907	490,651	34,807	7,088			2,375	44,701	120,315	219,286	709,937
Augt 21	*Challenger,*	698	London,	20,956		31,639	3,024		55,619	114,020	8,472		11,669	22,060	145,359		301,580	357,199
Sept 9	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	277,696	101,565	16,487		8,933	401,681	20,415	2,333		2,028	1,200	48,169		75,205	479,886
... 12	*Lucknow,*	402	London,	78,640	46,749				125,389	37,752	9,177		4,149	3,793	12,600	400	67,871	193,260
Oct. 5	*Assyrian,*	556	London,	167,643		18,241			185,884	35,701	5,803		2,434	228	177,000		221,166	407,050
... 9	*Livingston,*	535	London,	278,948		7,285	4,720		290,953	102,356	19,761	966	5,454	6,737	57,707		192,981	483,934
... 21	*Koh-i-noor,*	303	Liverpool,						59,767									59,767
... 26	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	236,399	18,701	504	9,105		265,009	79,337	6,449		13,907	8,583	16,183		124,459	389,468
... 26	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	268,899		10,545	4,333		283,777	73,989	7,393	708	2,588	7,741	106,441		198,860	482,637
... 31	*Palmerston,*	397	London,	356,141					356,141	39,787	2,671		977	3,512	5,209		52,156	408,297
Nov. 4	*Imperatriz,* str.,	1311	London,			36,401			36,401	59,624	6,224		13,464	3,412	13,069	8,880	104,673	141,074
... 7	*Ocean Mail,*	630	London,	174,621	36,575	19,333	37,163		267,692	37,976	2,911		2,479	5,068	48,519		96,953	364,645
... 27	*Solent,*	732	London,	366,765			24,728		391,493	76,514	3,457	968	2,561	27,412	88,307	5,867	205,086	596,579
Dec. 17	*Congo,*	331	Glasgow,	214,701					214,704									214,704
... 22	*Aerolite,*	911	London,	266,673	9,047		49,033		324,753	134,377	35,174	12,320	8,468	22,091	99,207		311,637	636,390
Jan. 3	*Cambalu,*	499	London,	340,280	8,427	9,760	18,247		376,714	49,370	20,017		1,461	15,428	1,407	11,915	99,598	476,312
... 31	*Tung Yu,*	1136	London,	613,475	74,544		170,733		858,752	55,068	12,035		5,809	9,608	47,496		130,016	988,768
Feb. 10	*Sir Isaac Newton,*	406	Liverpool,	369,696	2,320		2,604		374,620	17,815	20,672		619	5,195	63,277		107,608	482,228
Mar. 3	*Bacchante,*	717	London,	471,689		11,665	5,512	12,923	501,789	3,266	11,199				37,316		51,781	556,570
... 25	*Glencoe,*	746	London,	273,523	79,625	16,375	7,841	16,160	393,524	160,499	46,167		42,569	12,448	103,745		365,428	758,952
Apr. 27	*Egmont,*	678	London,	81,259			69,133	27,319	177,711	205,562	22,338		21,359	19,780	91,203		360,242	537,953

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July,* 1860.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts*	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Oct. 16	*Phantom,*	1171	New York,			17,932		337	18,269	511,861	14,811	499	10,935	240,025	194,425		972,556	990,825
Dec. 2	*Swordfish,*	1035	New York,	71,968		3,129	135		75,232	383,752	23,539	2,000	31,823	137,356	126,755	13,745	718,970	794,202
... 10	*Florence,*	1045	New York viâ Fuchau,			170,855			170,855		1,743	621	476		508		3,248	174,103
Dec. 11	*Pursuit,*	603	New York,	23,585					23,585	271,857	64,209	12,711	41,175	43,112	70,624		503,688	527,273
Jan. 2	*Star King,*	428	New York,						39,788	264,367	28,533		46,186	18,444	25,747		383,277	423,065
Feb. 11	*Sportsman,*	626	New York,						111,724	306,801	23,193	2,643	62,393	33,417	54,499		482,946	594,670
... 26	*Onward,*	874	New York,					150,014	150,014	148,173	21,221		17,855	25,639	25,245	292,477	530,610	680,624
Mar. 11	*Lord Clarendon,*	273	New York,	21,168	18,835	8,000			48,003	45,760	3,055		18,513	5,721	4,744		77,793	125,796
... 18	*Eliza & Ella,*	799	New York,	42,435	12,568			345	55,348	415,803	51,510	1,846	33,287	74,140	133,906	129,303	839,825	895,173
Apr. 3	*Potosi,*	468	New York,	12,228	19,188	8,000			39,416	63,574	8,296		17,064	7,164	17,679		113,777	153,193
... 18	*Mary & Louisa,*	497	New York,	63,200				30,033	93,233	211,929	29,209	1,519	47,357	32,131	55,840		377,985	471,218

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